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Why Nixon Switched: A man who was resting at his ranch in Texas while the Republicans met in Chicago was responsible for Dick Nixon's surrender to Nelson Rockefeller last week. That man is Lyndon Johnson.

Such is the conclusion of a veteran GOP leader at the convention who knows well the workings of the opposition. This knowledgeable observer told HUMAN EVENTS, "If Kennedy wins in November he will owe it to Lyndon, and it won't be because of LBJ's vote-getting qualities. It will be due to Dick Nixon's panicky reaction to the Democratic 'dream ticket.'

"I know from my own talks with Nixon aides and people close to Nixon that the Nixon entourage was bursting with confidence during the 48-hour period when it looked as if Kennedy would pick Symington for his running mate. The Vice President was then expected to carry every Southern state. This expectation sounded logical. The Kennedy strategy —the liberal columnists frankly said—was to take risks in the South to carry the entire North. The Second Spot would be used to woo the Midwest. The ticket then would follow the platform—seeking a realignment of voters along ideological lines. The Democrats would go all the way to win the ADA-liberals, the Negroes, the minorities, the farmers, organized labor. By default, the Republicans would get the conservatives. Kennedy figured that he would still carry most of the Southern states plus all the border states, though by reduced margins.

"The Nixon reaction to the Kennedy program was roughly as follows. Nixon expected the Kennedy plan would win him just about every Southern and border state. He could then chance the loss of New York State. He could remain aloof as far as Rocky was concerned.

"But things didn't work out as expected. Kennedy got cold feet—really got frightened—when he learned that he was likely to lose the entire South. Until the Night of Revolt he had believed the many assurances he had received from persons like Governor Patterson of Alabama, Hodges of North Carolina, and Collins of Florida that 'we can carry our state for you.'

"But the reports he got all through the night after his own nomination forced a change of tactics. He discovered that the Southern delegates had been playing possum in hopes of getting the Top Spot for Lyndon. They now told Kennedy aides the truth and the whole truth. They said the rank-and-filers back home would not vote for their old party allegiance just to please the Mennen Williams-Hubert Humphrey-Eleanor Roosevelt wing of the Democrats.

"Jack considered his plight and decided that winning the Presidency came before his liberal ideals. And so Lyndon got the Vice Presidential nomination and Nixon developed his case of political shakes. This was the signal for Rocky, who was about to be subjected to the humiliating experience of running third in the Presidential balloting (behind Nixon and Goldwater), to step in and control the convention."

Nixon's Negro Votes: The question continuously asked by delegates during the last two days of the convention was: Will the Surrender-Strategy win?

Samuel Lubell, who does his masterful reporting by going out and ringing doorbells, says "No." He spent the last week between conventions in six Negro precincts. The interviews were conducted prior to what the Chicago *Tribune* called "Nixon's Appomattox." Questions asked the Negroes by Lubell pertained to the possibility of Nixon's running on a "strong" civil rights platform. Lubell said that Lyndon's name on the Democratic ticket lost few Northern Negro votes. In fact, Northern Negroes said they had much more confidence in Lyndon, who put two civil rights bills through the Senate, than in Kennedy, who, said the Negroes, had considered campaigning for the Presidency more important than answering quorum calls that were necessary to keep the Senate in session during the civil rights fight. Negroes were chilled by the support Kennedy had welcomed from Alabama segregationist Governor Patterson.

Nevertheless, the Negroes said they still intend to vote for Kennedy-Johnson, reported Lubell. Their explanation: "The Democratic party is the friend of the poor. The GOP is the party of the rich." Therefore, said Lubell, adding that his conclusions were tentative: "There is probably nothing Nixon can do that will change his voting ratio among the Northern Negroes."

Miltown: Will Nixon go "high level" in his formal addresses?

Nixon aides say: "No, no," but the fear was sufficiently widespread among delegates in Chicago to inspire the wisecrack that Nixon's middle name may turn out to be Miltown instead of Milhous.

The fear is based upon the known fact that Nixon has been definitely intimidated by the continuous references of liberal commentators to "the Old

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Nixon." Kennedy can, without criticism from them, talk about the need to "cut the cards" before Nixon is allowed to deal and say the Vice President thinks in terms of "charity toward none and malice for all."

The GOP pros are insistent that the nominee go in for the hard-hitting "Let's look at the record" Walter Judd type of speech-making; otherwise, they say, large numbers of Republicans will not be inspired to go to the polls—to say nothing about getting others to vote.

How much difference the ardor or lack of ardor of party supporters makes was shown in Ohio in 1948. Harry Truman carried the state that year by 7,107 votes. According to Ohio voting procedure, two ballots are given to voters when they enter the polling booth—one for the national candidates, the other for state offices. In 1948, more than 300,000 UNMARKED Presidential ballots were turned in. While there were some Ohio Democrats who refused to vote for Truman, most of those ballots were left blank by Republicans who had been antagonized or cooled off by Dewey's boring "me-too" campaign.

Convention Camera: The outstanding phenomenon of the GOP convention was the strong sentiment for Goldwater. One veteran congressional and state delegation leader told the Editor of HUMAN EVENTS, with considered words: "If the bulk of the delegates had not been committed previously to Nixon, if they had been free to vote as they wished, they would have nominated Goldwater, not Nixon." In another delegation (Midwest), the principal pro said: "About 14 or 15 of our 18 votes would have gone to Barry on the first ballot, if we had not been committed to Dick."

Not so much the Arizonan's personality as his sharply conservative posture made him the symbol of a convention overwhelmingly conservative. In the Editor's view, it was from this basic conservative soil that sprang the stubborn revolt of the conservatives in the platform committee against the Rocky-Nixon "14 Liberal Points." It derived lustily from the grass roots and—despite the inevitable compromises and "pressure from above"—resulted in a final draft infinitely better than that of the Democrats, much better than some dissappointed right-wingers realized. Traditionally, platforms are forgotten two days after the convention breaks up —this one may live much longer.

And conservatives now have a leader in Goldwater, a real successor to Taft, who may well dominate the party four or eight years hence.

Electors: "The War Between the Slates" could become the title of the impending election campaign if Southern Democrats decide to enter slates of independent electors not pledged to support the national ticket. This development is not considered unlikely as Dixie indignation runs high over the ADA-NAACP-COPE dictated Democratic platform and the turncoat stance of the Counterfeit Confederate, Lyndon Johnson.

Last week Mississippi's Democratic Executive Committee met to take steps to "un-pledge" the state's allegiance to the national ticket. Mississippi's state party convention will convene this month and will probably put up a slate of unpledged electors. At the request of its Governor Vandiver, Georgia will put to the voters in their September primary the question of whether to support the national ticket or independent electors.

Noted is that six Southern states with 57 electoral college votes—Louisiana (10), Alabama (11), Arkansas (8), Georgia (12), South Carolina (8), and Mississippi (8)—have freed their electoral college delegates from pledges to support any predetermined nominee. (Only five of these electors, all from Alabama, are pledged to support the national ticket with finality.) If this bloc should cause the election to be thrown into the House of Representatives, the South might have enough bargaining power to give them the last laugh after taking a whipping on both party platforms.

New Type Campaigning: The method by which the two nominees will solicit votes will be different from that employed in any previous campaign. In the past, no matter how candidates won the nominations, they became careful, cautious and formal once the nomination was accepted. There were automobile processions with waving candidates, but impromptu informal remarks were allowed only when the nominee could confine himself to something like "Hello, hello. I love this part of the country," etc., etc. Press conferences where hostile newsmen could upset the works were few and far between. The all-important admonition to the nominee was:

"Keep out of situations you cannot control. You must watch out for the slip of the tongue. One slip, one careless statement, one moment when you are not alert to all the possible interpretations of your answers, and the election is lost, lost, lost. You must not take these kind of chances. It was all right to be open and available when you were seeking the nomination. But now that you're the nominee, you don't have to be so 'democratic.' We can set up barriers around you so it will be next to impossible for you to say the wrong thing. Only in formal addresses will you speak pointedly and then it will be a completely controlled presentation—every word screened ahead of time by your staff of political experts."

This fall, in contrast, both candidates plan to play it "Deuces Wild." Partly, this is because each is especially well adapted to this type of campaigning. (Symington would have lost his temper and cracked up the first week out.) Each has an almost unequalled facility for being able to give the right answers and maintain his poise under the most tense conditions. Each is counting upon the projection of his excellent television personality. Each wants to prove—before the television cameras—how much he loves the common people by chatting intimately with as many children and housewives as is physically possible. Each is counting upon his tremendous physical strength—kept up by the exhilaration of the campaign—to keep alert.

The uncertainties and dangers in such campaigning are colossal, but each thinks the risks are worth

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taking. Both men sincerely believe this election will be close. Each thinks himself the master of this new television-inspired type of campaigning. Each believes the continuous exposure to the public eye—free television time, incidentally—is essential.

By this technique, the discussion of "the issues" will be held to a minimum. Talking about the issues loses votes. Proving one's self human and folksy wins votes.

The Jet Age Patrick Henry: One fact emanating from the GOP convention—which not even the "liberal" commentators of the Egbert R. Murrow school could smother or deny—was that, although Nixon held all the cards, Barry Goldwater held all the hearts.

There was little denying, as the Chicago Nixon-Rockefeller honeymoon trip drew to a close, that the firm-jawed Arizonan had emerged as the spiritual and intellectual leader of the Republican party. NBC's David Brinkley, certainly no conservative, told his TV audience that, in his opinion, Barry Goldwater would be nominated overwhelmingly for the Vice Presidency were that contest thrown open. He gave as his reason the strong feeling he detected among the delegates. Pro-Kennedy columnist Doris Fleeson noted that, although the convention would follow the dictates of Nixon and Rockefeller, "it has given its heart to Barry Goldwater."

What surprised many in Chicago, who had thought that emotional attachment to a politician was confined to the beatnik and egghead followers of Adlai Stevenson, was the outpouring of youth to carry Goldwater's standard. Hundreds of Young Republicans and college students buttonholed delegates and manned phones at the various pro-Goldwater organizations operating in the Windy City.

Additionally, the theory that Nelson Rockefeller would be a shoo-in for the GOP Presidential nomination four years hence, should Nixon lose, has lost much lustre. Nelson, it is reasoned, has solidly hitched his star to Nixon's campaign, and the two are now thought of as ideological brothers. A defeat this year would downgrade the New Yorker as well as the Vice President. If Nixon loses—something Goldwater dreads because he knows the cast of characters Jack Kennedy would put in high places—the handsome jet pilot would loom as a leading choice for the big prize in 1964.

New England Campaign: Despite Jack Kennedy's admitted drawing power in New England, two of its three GOP Senators up for re-election—Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine—appear fairly safe. Both are immensely popular in their states, and neither is faced with an outstandingly formidable opponent. Their states, along with Vermont, are the three in New England the GOP privately counts as safely in the Republican column for November.

But in deep trouble is Massachusetts' Leverett Saltonstall, running in Kennedy's home state. Saltonstall faces Governor Foster Furcolo, whom he defeated in 1954 by only 28,706 votes. Jack Kennedy didn't take an active role in that campaign, the most popular theory at the time being that there was a deal between Massachusetts Republicans and Democrats to split the state's two seats—keeping one Irish Democrat and one Yankee Republican in Washington. Now most informed Republicans expect Ike to campaign for Saltonstall, at a strategic point in the campaign, to offset the active role Kennedy is sure to take.

Tennessee: As we go to press chances appear 50-50 that one of the unhappiest figures on the American political scene, "Egocentric Estes" Kefauver, will go down to defeat in Tennessee's Democratic senatorial primary on August 4. Estes enjoys the advantage of having been in office for two terms. He is well known throughout the state; he sends out 100,000 Christmas cards yearly. His campaign headquarters in Nashville are elaborate, and the AFL-CIO and NAACP machines have orders to get out the full "liberal" vote.

The Coonskin Crusader's opponent is down-the-line conservative Judge Andrew "Tip" Taylor, an outstanding World War II combat veteran. A leading Tennessee newsman told HUMAN EVENTS privately: "This is as close a race as you could get, and nobody will be surprised if Estes loses, as he has made many enemies here because of his politics and personality. It would be hard to find a contest more clearly drawn between conservative and liberal philosophies. The only thing these two have in common is TVA, which you must support in this state to gain statewide office."

New York: The Kennedy high command is haunted by the realization that Jack's chances of carrying New York State—something no Democratic Presidential candidate has done since FDR—appear not too bright. Its appraisal is based only in small part upon the Rocky-Nixon deal. The primary cause of worry in the Pink Shamrock's camp is the blistering factional warfare within the local party.

There are no indications that the warring Eleanor Roosevelt-ADA crew and the party regulars under Tammany boss Carmine DeSapio and state chairman Michael Prendergast can come to terms long enough to work for a Kennedy victory. New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner was repudiated by Prendergast in what New York *Daily News* political analyst Harry Schlegel called "no uncertain terms," after Wagner stated that he would help pick a coordinator to reconcile the feuding factions. Prendergast made it clear that he was running the campaign.

This inflamed the "liberals," who are cool to Catholic Kennedy and Texan Johnson, as they are still smarting over the rejection of their beloved portly appeaser, Adlai Stevenson.

HON. BRUCE ALGER, Member of Congress from Texas: "I am an inveterate reader of HUMAN EVENTS and value it as a source of perceptive analysis and commentary obtainable nowhere else."

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The "liberals" have long accused DeSapio and the regulars of sitting on their hands when Adlai ran in 1952-56. Now this element, with over a million voters in the 45 electoral-vote state, seems set to ignore Kennedy-Johnson in large numbers.

Clergy Under Communism: Bishop Nicholas T. Elko, spiritual leader of 250,000 American Catholics of Russian and Slovak extraction, recently told a Dallas church convention that most captive nations' priests are without benefit of textbooks, cassocks, churches or seminaries. Mass chalices are moulded from tin cans. The Bishop said that, in spite of constant harassment by Reds, young men are secretly prepared for the priesthood.

Adam Joseph Galinski, a Polish lawyer who spent 11 years in Russian slave labor camps, recently was asked by the House Un-American Activities Committee: "Was there any religious life at all in the camps?" He answered: "None. The possession of any . . . tokens of religious life was forbidden . . . ."

The priests, naturally, said mass, but they had to do it in hiding, and they always had to place some of their friends as sentries so as to warn them of the approach of the MVD's.

Los Angeles Reds: Evidence mounts that Communists backed the mass demonstrations for "peace and civil rights" held during the Democratic convention. HUMAN EVENTS learns that the National Committee of the Communist party held a secret meeting in Chicago on March 25 to map strategy for infiltrating and controlling the demonstrations. Shortly thereafter party Commissar Gus Hall dispatched to all members of the national committee and to key California comrades instructions for taking over "liberal peace and civil rights" organizations.

In the weeks before the convention, Red party leaders, operating behind the scenes, stepped up their organizational activities.

The party's West Coast mouthpiece, *People's World,* printed detailed blueprints for the convention demonstrations. Headquarters for the "peace picketers" was a trailer parked across the street from the convention hall. A HUMAN EVENTS correspondent was told by marchers that the Communist-cited Socialist Worker's party was responsible for the demonstrations.

Striking Power: What President Eisenhower called our "awesome strength" in his convention address last week was spelled out in a report by a 15-member "task force" of conservative Republican House members. It was released by the House Republican Policy Committee shortly before the Chicago nomination session began and was aimed at criticism of America's power by Democrats and (off the record) by Nelson Rockefeller.

The report states that "while Soviet military strength has been forced into a single and obsolescing channel, due to their lack of carriers, overseas bases, and sound alliances, the United States has built up a force-in-being which concentrates on variety, flexibility, continual modernization, and dispersion of our weapons systems—a truly balanced force."

Pointed out was the fact that the US has 2,000 long-range bombers, each with the destructive power of several ICBM's, and innumerable land, sea and air weapons ringing the Soviet empire. Contributing to the report were GOP keynoter Walter Judd and House Republican Campaign Committee head William E. Miller of New York.

Capitol Camera: Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.), senior Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, has released a report on the fiscal record of GOP and Democratic Administrations since 1900. During 34 Republican years there was a net budget deficit of $9 billion, while the Democratic record for the Wilson-Roosevelt-Truman years showed a net deficit of $286 billion—30 times that of the GOP years.

• *Last week, as Minnesota's Walter Judd gave the GOP keynote address, Childe Harold Stassen sat as an almost anonymous member of the Pennsylvania delegation. Twelve years ago Judd spoke at the Philadelphia convention—to nominate leading candidate Stassen for the Presidency.*

• Senator John Marshall Butler (R.-Md.) was so disgusted with "modern" Republican control of the GOP convention that he left Chicago two days early.

• *As socialism's prestige continues to sink throughout Europe, the Bonn government offers an indication of Free Germany's post-war achievements under free enterprise. There are presently* 150,000 *unemployed in West Germany, as opposed to a half million jobs being offered.*

• A quiet backer of Barry Goldwater's political fortunes is novelist Ayn Rand, who sharply protrayed the struggle of the individual with collectivism and "liberal" do-gooders in *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged.*

• *Robert A. Taft, Jr., made a strong impression at the GOP convention, and word is that he is being groomed to run for the Ohio Governorship against Mike DiSalle two years hence.*

• Wisecrack (fictional, of course): Asked how he stood on his civil rights platform, Kennedy replied that he would double-cross that bridge when he came to it.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Kennedy's Frontier: Big Brotherhood

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Advisor Schlesinger Urges Federal Economic Take-Over

From the Chicago Tribune

The advertising trade journal *Printers' Ink* expresses alarm over the views of Professor Arthur Schlesinger Jr. of Harvard, who has switched from Adlai Stevenson to Senator Jack Kennedy as the champion of "liberalism." Schlesinger is a left wing know-it-all who, after serving Stevenson as an idea man and ghost in two campaigns, decided that Adlai couldn't make the grade this year.

He has produced a booklet for "private distribution" through the Democratic advisory council, a group of political kibitzers committed to authoritarian "liberalism." This brochure is entitled "The Big Decision: Private Indulgence or National Power?," which expounds the notion currently in vogue at Harvard that the people are too rich and the government is too poor.

If you think that's a joke, guess again, for you aren't sufficiently acquainted with the humorless intensity of the Harvard evangelists. The Schlesinger thesis is that Americans are permitted to spend too much on television sets and rumpus rooms and that "the public sector—everything from schools to missiles—takes second place." He draws a horrendous picture of consumer goods piling up in attics while the nation heedlessly falls into dry rot and "weapons development and foreign aid grow more tragically inadequate."

With the stage thus set, Professor Schlesinger gives the cue for Big Brother to step in and discipline the adult delinquents of the nation. The idea is that the federal government must dig deeper into the taxpayer's pocket and divert the money now channeled to "private indulgence" into the federal treasury, where Schlesinger and other sages would spend it, in their view, to better purpose.

What excites *Printers' Ink* is that Schlesinger blames the advertising profession for whetting the public's appetite to buy things. So he would by "taxing *things* to help people, such as, for example, a tax on advertising." Of course, it isn't things that are taxed; it is always people. There is the further consideration that any proposal of tax advertising cuts across the first amendment to the Constitution, for the freedom of the press quite as clearly applies to advertising as to news, comment, or opinion.

Indeed, a tax on advertising would certainly require that Schlesinger and other propagandists be taxed, and that his pet candidate, Senator Kennedy, be taxed, for all political arguments are advertisements in support of a bill of goods. Schlesinger should be grateful that the first amendment protects

him, for he would certainly be subject to a stiff levy under his own proposal, considering the volume of his output.

As for the substance of the contention that public concerns are neglected in a private spending saturnalia, the argument, in view of the level of taxation and the volume of government spending, is ludicrous. Professor W. Allen Wallis, special assistant to President Eisenhower and executive vice chairman of the cabinet committee on price stability for economic growth, has recently said:

"The argument about 'public squalor' would be laughed out of court if confronted with the facts of the past decade on construction of schools, improvements in teachers' salaries, super-highways built, increases in the support of research, expansion in aid to the needy, diseases conquered, urban redevelopment, hospitals built, or indeed almost anything else. Growth in public services has been enormous in the past decade. The unmet-social-needers resort to pointing out plaintively that we don't yet have everything that they think we should want, and to lamenting that private opulence dulls interest in social revolution."

With Kennedy as the Democrats' standard-bearer, we are sure to hear more of these wails emanating from the Harvard spooks feeding him his ideas. They will try to amend the Democratic theme song of 1952, "Don't Let Them Take It Away," to "Don't Let the Taxpayers Keep Their Pants."

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Britain: Lesson In Foreign Aid

From the Economic News

What has been the general tendency of American foreign aid? Have the economic results been those desired by the American people? Can our friends survive American aid or will they be forced into Socialist straitjackets for ultimate incarceration in a Communist madhouse?

Consider . . . the case of aid to Great Britain. In July, 1945, the British Labor Party won a great victory at the polls, and Mr. Attlee formed a government that was to remain in power until October 25, 1951. Soon after assuming office the Labor Government embarked on its grandiose plan to establish socialism in Great Britain by nationalizing major industries.

An official estimate placed wartime property damage at $5,800 million based on the 1946 replacement costs. The United States promptly provided $5,169 million in loans and grants, nearly offsetting the entire amount of the wartime damage. In the final two years of the Labor Government's term in office, the United States provided an additional $872 million, making the total $6,041 million. (These accounts do not include military aid.) In other words, to the Labor Government determined to establish socialism in Great Britain, the United States provided aid at an average of $1,000 million per year, a total in the six years of about $600 for every family in Great Britain . . . .

[Two elections later] . . . under a Conservative Government, American aid was at the average rate of $170 million annually, about one-sixth of the average rate during the Labor regime. The striking contrast suggests: either (1) the policies of the Conservative Government (which included discontinuing rationing and returning the steel and road transport industries to private ownership) was so successful that aid was no longer needed; or (2) American authorities had been eager to help force Britain into a Socialist straitjacket but were reluctant to help a free-enterprise government succeed.

Linus Pauling Faces Quiz By Senate Subcommittee

By Holmes Alexander

Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry '54 and holder of 14 honorary degrees in science, was lately ordered and instructed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee:

" . . . to appear on August 9, 1960, at 10 a. m. in Room 3234 of the New Senate Office Building, and to bring with you all signatures or purported signatures to the petition presented by you to the Secretary General of the United Nations on January 15, 1958, together with all letters of transmittal by which, or in connection with which, such signatures were transported to you or received by you."

If the procedure runs true to form, Dr. Pauling will stall on the first part of the order. To find pieces of paper containing over 11,000 signatures would be tough for anybody who tries to keep files on an extra-curricular activity, let alone a man who has taken pains to establish his personality as a typical absent-minded professor. If Pauling comes up with a reasonable portion of the signatures, the subcommittee will probably accept the intent for the deed.

On the second part of the subcommittee order, it is predictable that Dr. Pauling will refuse to comply. He will probably decline to tell the Senators how he was able to do a very remarkable thing. In less than 100 days he obtained nearly the first 10,000 signatures from scientists in 40-odd countries. These scientists petitioned the UN and its members not to do any more testing of nuclear weapons because the fallout might endanger the health and physical conformity of future generations.

Skepticism, the badge of science, journalism and other investigative activities, ought to raise its inquisitive head at this point. There are factors which cannot be ignored:

1. Dr. Pauling is much more than a scientist who objects to nuclear testing. He is a scientist who, in 1948, received the Presidential Medal of Merit for developing World War II weapons to kill. He is also a scientist who, along with others, doesn't feel the same way about killing now. Pauling served the militarists and munitions makers freely and proudly two decades ago. But Pauling has publicly become a pacifist when it comes to making weapons now.

2. Pauling is on the books of Congress as having almost four dozen Communist associations. Both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations have denied him a passport on the grounds that his travel abroad would not be in the interest of this country. In July, 1954, he was furnished by the State Department with a list of reasons for holding up his passport. The first reason given was that Pauling was "a concealed member of the Communist party." He has denied under oath that he is any kind of a Communist.

3. There is something known as the Communist apparatus. It does many things, including the obtaining of signatures to petitions which are in the interest of world communism.

4. Since the mid-1940's world communism has had a policy to nullify the American advantage in nuclear weapons. For this purpose, the Rosenbergs and others stole atomic secrets. For the same purpose, movements for "peace," "disarmament" and cessation of nuclear testing have been promoted. It is to the advantage of the Communists that the USA and its allies, along with the Russians if necessary, stop developing nuclear weapons. Such a cessation (a) would increase the advantage in numbers held by the Sino-Russian hordes, (b) would reduce the advantages in firepower held by the USA and (c) would compromise what Churchill called the policy of "we arm to parley."

Rigged Rigging

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

It is reported that Paul Butler, irked by reports he had "rigged" the Democratic convention for Kennedy, arranged for the big Stevenson demonstration to prove the convention was not rigged. In other words, he rigged the demonstration to prove he hadn't rigged the convention.

HEADED FOR THE BARN

Minimum Wage Measure Punishes Persons Hit Hardest By Inflation

By Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand

The bill to raise the minimum wage and broaden its coverage [due for further consideration in the August session of Congress] is a monster. It is very dangerous in that, if enacted, it will, in my opinion, defeat the very object it nominally seeks.

It seeks to raise wages of the lowest income people. But, it is highly inflationary, and would cause increased cost of living to everybody—including these very people. It would also throw many thousands of marginal workers out of jobs. This would be especially tragic since they cannot get other employment.

Many of these workers are older people, students, slightly handicapped, or even blind, but their need is very great. This bill would punish them unfairly. Raising costs for millions of businesses, it would be another step debauching the purchasing power of the dollar, and forcing indirect taxes on everybody.

Many of these lower income people think they pay no taxes, but they do pay them in their cost of living to the store cash register instead of to the tax collector. This bill would increase their indirect tax in a most cruel way because it would hit hardest those least able to stand it—fixed income, lower income people, and pensioners.

It is a dastardly bill, and I shall fight it with everything I've got.

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Modern Liberals Shame Ancestors

By Congressman N. M. Mason

The political liberal of today "ain't what he used to be." He has changed his colors and reversed his field.

The liberals who wrote the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and who fought in the Revolutionary War had nothing in common with the liberals of today.

The liberal long since has ceased to believe that thrift and economy in government is a virtue to be practiced. Whenever there is a conflict between thrift and spending, you will always find the liberal on the side of spending.

Deficit spending by the Federal government does not concern today's liberal. Neither does inflation. He may publicly profess otherwise, but his actions speak louder and more convincingly than his empty words.

The liberal of yesteryear believed that the Constitution guaranteed man the right to work where he pleased, when he pleased, and for whom he pleased so long as he could secure employment.

The liberal of today believes that the right of a person to work when, where, and for whom he pleases is a union-granted privilege—not a God-given right.

'World Wrecker' Wants Out

From a letter printed by the Chicago Tribune

After listening to Jack Kennedy's acceptance speech, I realize the full extent of my trouble. I am apparently one of those senile fools of over 43 who have wrecked the world so badly that we must now sit back in our rocking chairs and let the smart boys of 43 or under run things as they should be run!

Please start my social security checks next year.

AL WAGNER

Kennedy Lends A Common Touch To Plush California Country Club

By Prof. Toro in the Monterey Peninsula Herald

Upward and onward. The incidents of Senator John Kennedy's appearances in this locality will be a matter of hearsay and repetition for some time to come. I have dug into part of the personal history, in an effort to get a limited area accurately put down for posterity. If everyone else did the same, I'd be able to do a brochure on "The Private Life of a Presidential Aspirant on the Monterey Peninsula."

The first story of Kennedy and the necktie at Cypress Point Club needs pinpointing. I have verified the fact that no male person may enter the clubhouse proper (proper is right!) at Cypress Point, even to sit in the bar, unless wearing a tie and jacket. This rule is even posted on the bulletin board. It is as old as the club and is considered by the members to be just as important as the rule that no member or guest may use a golf cart unless he submits to the critical eyes of the board of governors a letter from a doctor of medicine stating that he is physically in dreadful and probably incurable condition. Cypress prides itself on the fortitude of members that are three score years and fifteen plus. It is also very proud of its caddies and determined to keep them in business.

On a previous visit to Pebble Beach, Senator Kennedy had been admonished to get a tie and a jacket when he exercised his guest card privilege at Cypress—and of course, he did so. But last Saturday, possibly forgetful, he appeared on the terrace after some holes of golf, to have tea with his golfing companions and their wives. Met at the terrace entrance by Sammy Solis, who runs the rules of Cypress with an iron hand that spares neither members nor guests, he was informed that he could not be served in the clubhouse but that an exception would be made and he would be served on the terrace. That was done and the Senator instructed Sammy that he and his guests would be there on the following day, but properly dressed. They were.

Monday afternoon, Kennedy and his friend played another round of golf, again ending in the south terrace of the clubhouse with their wives. They were served tea there, as again they were short of clothes. But the big story is that after tea, the Senator took off his shoes and socks in order to expose his feet to the healing rays of the sun—or to show any members who happened to be in the locality whatever he wanted to show them. Lovely Jacqueline was wearing brown velvet or corduroy toureador pants, which was decidedly becoming although somewhat unusual in that locale.

Well, just a little barefoot boy! Ready to pad around the White House.

Parents Are Guilty Of Imposing Misguided Love On Their Children

From the Houston Chronicle

So often nowadays the question is asked when something goes wrong, "Where have we failed our teenagers?"

The answers should be easy to come by.

When a big, husky boy 14 to 17 years old kills himself or someone else on an 80-mile-an-hour joy-ride, while his indulgent parents are hiring the yard work done, the answer should suggest itself handily.

When some young girl finds herself in trouble should mama blame herself? Yes. But not because she didn't show enough love for her daughter. The mistake was in the misguided manner in which she showed her love—in giving her privileges for which she was not ready emotionally and mentally.

Parents nowadays want to give their children things and privileges they did not have in their own youth. The trouble is that too often it's something the child should not have. Too much spending money, for instance. Or a course of lessons in social dancing for fifth-graders. Or a formal dance dress at the age of 12. Or an automobile. Or freedom from doing the chores about the house.

Or letting them grow up too soon. Perhaps the worst mistake of all is giving adult privileges without adult responsibility.

How often a mother, wanting her daughter to be popular, to "belong," hears that Julie, age 13, has a date for Saturday night and gets on the telephone seeking to arrange one for her own Mary, also age 13. How much better to call Julie's mother, and the other mothers in the neighborhood, or the school, or the church her daughter attends and seek to obtain general agreement that 13-year-olds are not to have dates. That is too early an age for dating, and every sensible parent knows it.

Too many parents nowadays are too lenient, too indulgent; too many condone disrespect for authority and contempt for discipline. They love their children, but they do not express their love in the right manner.

Education ?

Students at Harbor Springs, Michigan, High School take an eight-day course in deer hunting. Those who "pass" get two days off for hunting.

More Newsy Notes from the World of the Higher Scholarship: An Ed.D has been awarded to a candidate whose dissertation was titled: "An Evaluation of Innovations in Elementary School Classroom Seating"; and there is a new Ph.D whose dissertion deals with "A Comparison Between the Readability of Digest and Original Versions of Articles."—Council for Basic Education.

Democratic Platform

From a Letter to the New York Times

By Alfred Wilken

The new Democratic platform makes Norman Thomas and the old Socialist party look like black-shirted-Republicans.

Khrushchev said he would bury us. He's wrong. We're going to join him.

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NLRB-Backed Labor Union Sinks Factory, Hurts Nation

(Editor's note: Ben J. Teetor of the Trine Manufacturing Company recently wrote the following letter to a local newspaper.)

Tonight, I passed out the final pay checks to the last of my employees. Trine Manufacturing Company is dead, and with it died 17 jobs.

Usually, on occasions like this, there is much emotionalism and speech-making. Not so here. Only silence . . . and cold, desperate helpless stares that reminded me of the faces of prisoners of war.

These people were defeated—and afraid. Not afraid because they had lost their jobs in a town where jobs were scarce. Not afraid because their home town has lost another industry. Not afraid because their country has lost another strategic defense business. They are afraid of what is happening to America, and of what has happened to their freedom.

Everything to Live For

Trine Manufacturing Company did not die of natural causes—it had everything to live for. Good employees, good management, good machines, good buildings, good customers, and the availability of sufficient operating capital. It was engaged primarily in highly specialized defense work in a field relatively uncluttered with competition, with a healthy and growing demand for its products.

Trine Manufacturing Company did not die a natural death. Its demise can be laid squarely at the feet of one William H. Jones, secretary-treasurer, Local 691, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

Mr. Jones has a number of faithful cohorts. Some of these refer to themselves in the aggregate as the National Labor Relations Board. Just how much of the destruction of the American economy is based on solid conviction for the motives espoused by Mr. Jones and his associates, and just how much is pure, bureaucratic red tape is debatable. I am convinced there is a liberal portion of both.

Threats of Crippling Strike

The weapon used to exterminate Trine Manufacturing Company was a three-year contract, forced on the company through threats of a crippling strike, and containing one clause which made it impossible for the company to operate efficiently and profitably. No job-shop type of business can long survive if work assignments are the exclusive province of the Union, with Management having no voice in these matters. The company started losing money one month after the signing of this contract, and lost steadily for over two years. Repeated pleas to the Union to alter the contract fell on deaf ears.

As the employer, Government regulations prohibited me from doing anything to save the company, but the employees could. Most of them were not in favor of the Union, and decided to throw it out. They hired a good lawyer, signed a petition for a decertification election, and sent the petition to the Indianapolis office of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Jones was informed of the action, and immediately filed Unfair Labor Practice charges against me—coercion, threats of reprisals, promises of special benefits to a selected few, refusal to bargain in good faith—the whole book. The NLRB sustained the charges on the strength of the affidavit of one employee, and threw out the election petition. I discussed the possibility of a hearing on the matter, wishing to meet my accuser face to face, and the young lady suddenly and mysteriously terminated her employment. But the charges, and dismissal of the petition still stood, regardless. No election. And the NLRB ordered me to post notices that I would abstain from such terrible things for a 60-day "cleansing period." I was being cleaned all right—of every dime! Near the end of the "cleansing period," I announced that I had no alternative but to close the business.

At this point, the employees made one last desperate attempt to save the business and their jobs.

They signed a new election petition, quit work one morning, and taking their lawyer with them, drove to Indianapolis where they presented their petition to the NLRB in person, and DEMANDED an election.

Both they and their petition were thrown out.

If the NLRB had seen fit to grant the employees their wishes, and an election would have been held, the union would have received, at best, three votes—possibly none. And the business might have been saved.

During the last few months, life behind the scenes has been one of continuous tension. Countless tedious hours were spent on pointless meetings. I do not charge any one particular person with things which occurred, but threats were rampant; there have been destruction of property, intimidation, and anonymous phone calls of the slimiest sort.

My employees wonder what sort of a country this is we live in. I wonder myself.

Where, Oh Where?

By Congressman E. Y. Berry

I get many letters from people urging that I support such and such a proposal, *but I get no letters written by anyone suggesting an increase in taxes to pay for these proposals.* Where is the money coming from? . . . . It is interesting that during the first 150 years of our history, the total expenses of *the entire federal government were* $157 *billion. Today we are spending more than that each two years* . . . .

COMMENTARY reprints available: single copy 20c; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20.

Dole Recipient Bites the Hand-

From the Chicago Tribune

The taxpayers have been kind to Mrs. Anna Parker, a clerk in the state unemployment compensation office. On this job she drew $270 a month. To supplement her salary she got $184 a month in aid for dependent children [she has eight of them fathered by four different men]. The family lives in a public housing project which is subsidized by the taxpayers.

All these benefits of the welfare state were not enough for Mrs. Parker. She has confessed that she forged signatures and cashed checks issued to claimants of unemployment compensation.

The case has been turned over to the state's attorney's office, which ought to find out what, if anything, has been done to force the four fathers of the Parker children to help support them. The proper authorities ought also to determine whether this woman is a suitable person to be in charge of the children, and whether she properly belongs on a public payroll.

The state legislature, in approving a deficiency appropriation of 35 million dollars for the general assistance program, directed that all the persons receiving these funds must establish their need for public aid. The requirement does not apply to the relief programs which are supported in part by the federal government—aid to dependent children, old age assistance, aid to the blind, and disability assistance will cost more than 500 million dollars in the 1959-61 biennium.

The case of Mrs. Anna Parker does not encourage confidence that the money is being well spent.

What the Man Said

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

(From page 3 of the book "I'm For Roosevelt" by Joseph P. Kennedy, published by Reynal and Hitchcock, New York City, 1936.)

" . . . I am rated a man of wealth, as that term is generally understood. I am the father of nine children, a fact which admits of no misunderstanding. Because of these reasons, particularly because of my family, the future of this country, immediate and remote, political and economic, is a matter which concerns me vitally. *I have no political ambitions for myself or for my children . . . .* "

'Dear Senator'

Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.- N. Y.) reports the following messages received from his constituents:

- "Dear Senator: What are you doing about everything?"
- "I ask you as one of your constituents and as an American citizen that you do all you can to convince your colleagues to do the same."
- "When writing to a Senator, should you address him as 'Your Honor,' 'Dear Sir,' or can you start right in by telling him what you think of him?"

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HUMAN EVENTS

August 4, 1960

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The Kennedy Revolution: Part II

The Past Is Prologue, You Ain't Seen Nuthin' Yet

By JAMES L. WICK

Last week's article, "The Kennedy Revolution: Part I," answered two questions: What is Kennedy's background? How is he liked by those who know him best: the Massachusetts state political machine, and his colleagues in the US Senate.

This article, Part II, begins a discussion of the promised Kennedy Revolution.

JACK KENNEDY'S obsessive hunger to be known as a Strong President delights ADA-type intellectuals. They hope Kennedy will make "a tremendous entrance" as President next January, initiating another magnificent "100 days" rivaling FDR's "100 days" in 1933.

The goal of the eggheads is a centralized Federal government managing the Nation's economy. They feel that the masses are incompetent to make their own decisions. The country will be much better off, they think, if the masses will turn over to the government—meaning the intellectuals—a greater amount of jurisdiction over their lives.

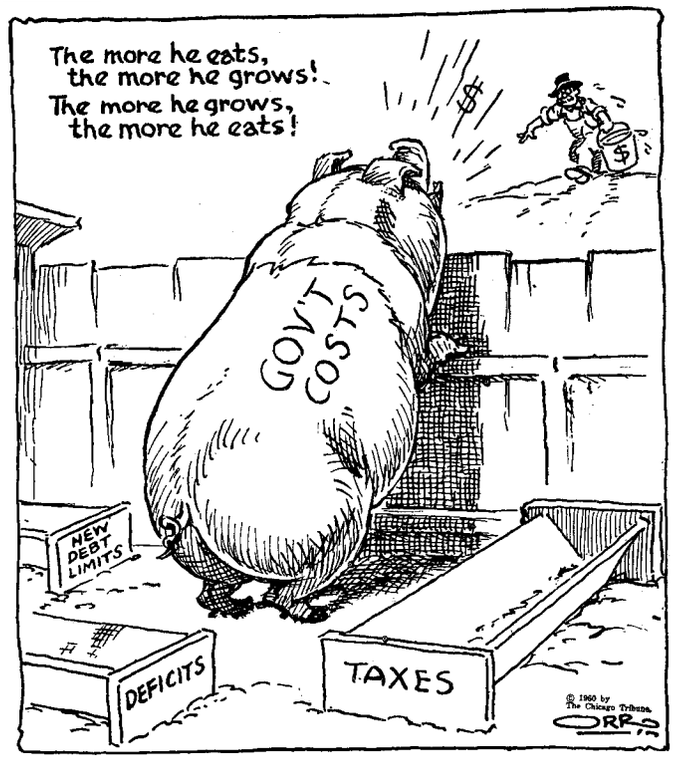
Kennedy's speech writers, Harvard professors Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and J. K. Galbraith, who are idols of this school, say bluntly that the masses are now getting too much of the national income and that they are spending that income very, very foolishly—for tailfin automobiles, television sets, gaudy frills and gadgets. "For private indulgence," said Schlesinger in his now-famous privately-circulated 23-page memo; "For private-comfort," sniffed Kennedy in the acceptance speech they wrote for him.

The unwise allocation of the national income can be corrected, say the professors, with higher taxes and government-forced reduction in interest rates (inflation!).

The eggheads, as anyone knows who reads the "liberal" weeklies and the academic journals, have for a long time been debating the question of how to convert the American system of limited constitutional government, private enterprise and individual freedom into a government-managed economy.

Before and during World War II, the program most popular with them called for moves that would work toward the frankly socialistic nationalization of the means of production and distribution. But the failure of the British Labor party's program of socialism revised the thinking of the American Fabians.

THE NATURE OF THE ANIMAL



TODAY, in their private discussions, the professors say: "For the time being, at least, we must leave private business alone. In this era, you win votes by praising, not attacking the capitalist system. Claim you are a more devoted admirer of private enterprise—especially small business—than the opposition."

After an agonizing reappraisal, the national planners, aiming for centralized Federal government, have decided upon their strategy.

Without giving up any other aims, their current No. 1 objective is the emasculation of the state and local governments.

Now if such a program, stated fully and frankly, were put by referendum to the voters, it would be rejected by 9 to 1.

Therefore, the goal must be achieved by indirection.

The chosen bait was Federal aid programs. Have each program start small and grow gradually until Uncle Sam is paying virtually the entire bill for the states and the localities. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said that when the Federal govern-

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ment pays a subsidy, it has not merely the right but the positive duty to set standards which the recipient governmental units or agencies must meet in order to get the Federal money. Therefore, although the first year or two Congress may specify that no control shall be exercised by the Federal government, the Federal agency determining the distribution of the funds will very soon be laying down the conditions for its payment.

One of the advantages of Federal aid as the "entering wedge" for national planning is that it has become eminently acceptable.

For a century, there have been Federal aid programs, but until the New Deal, such payments were infinitesimal in size.

The Great Depression expanded Federal aid to meet the plea that badly needed public works should be built during depressions, the states with the heaviest unemployment were in the poorest financial condition.

The depression came to an end, but the emergency Federal aid programs did not. Politicians never let go of ways to spend the public money. Public monies saved do not yield the voting harvest that the same sums do when channeled to solid-vote pressure groups. (Spectacular one-interest group: 2,400,000 Federal government employees, most of whom cast their ballots according to one test: which candidate will give government employees the biggest pay boost.)

The left-wing strategy by which Federal aid is to shift power to Washington has been carefully worked out.

First, a bill is introduced into Congress calling for the appointment of a Presidential Commission to "study" a problem. The appropriation to pay the expenses of the "study" Commission is so miniscule that only a miserly reactionary would vote against it—$50,000 or $100,000.

The Commission, it is always understood, must include three groups of people: First, the professionals in the field to be studied. These usually dedicated persons can't help believing they could do better work if they had more money. They automatically want Federal funds in the belief that this is the easiest way to get the monies they would like to spend.

The second group are the representatives of organized labor who know in advance what they are expected to do to influence the recommendations of the Commission. Men and women do not go far in the labor movement unless they "conform."

The third group are the representatives chosen from the business world. These men are usually big name industrialists who have spent their lives producing and selling goods and often know little about social problems, so they are intimidated by the superior knowledge of others. If perchance one of them were to come to the Commission with a previously-established attitude of opposition to a Federal-Government solution to all social problems, the "liberal" columnists would let loose a barrage of accusations that he approaches the problem with "preconceived notions."

The stacked Commission, therefore, can be depended upon to report that local and state governments simply cannot finance the solution of the problem and it cannot be left to individual or private action.

However, the Commission, guided by the professionals, recommends that the initial appropriation shall be relatively small. The purpose of the small initial expenditure is to diminish opposition while "the principle is being established." Just a few millions—probably to be matched by an equal amount from the states. After that will come the annual step-up—both in the Federal government's percentage and in the total appropriation. Before long, the states or localities will be paying only a nominal proportion. By that time, the Federal bureaucrats are getting tough. The state and county agencies have become mere "decentralized" administrators of Federal programs.

Federal aid programs have gone from $2 billion in 1952 to $6 billion in 1959. The normal acceleration of the present programs will boost Federal aid appropriations by several billions more in a few years.

The New Frontier eggheads, however, have no intention of accepting the normal rate of increase. In their impatience, they want another "100 days" so the jurisdiction of state and local governments can, except on minor matters, be disintegrated within this generation. The Kennedy platform promises that Uncle Sam will provide money for urban communities to clear their slums, dispose of their sewage, educate their children, transport suburban commuters to and from their jobs, build airports and combat juvenile delinquency.

THE FEDERALIZATION of the unemployment benefit system will be accomplished by the Kennedy "Right to Loaf" bill, which provides the payment over 39 weeks of as much as $2,301 in unemployment benefits to workers who "become unemployed" after earning as little as $1,770 during the qualifying period.

The states will be prohibited from passing right-to-work laws or having any jurisdiction in the regulation of labor.

And these are only a few samples of the powers and functions to be transferred to Washington.

The Federal aid program with the most fearsome vote-bribery potential and the greatest cost is the modernization of American cities, including—Ken-

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AND HOW

nedy's surprise gimmick—subsidies to commuter transportation.

Federal aid to cities wins the enthusiastic support of local political machines. With Federal aid, local politicians have found a way to get local projects and then boast to the voters: "I am getting you that project. You local taxpayers will pay next to nothing for it. I went down to Washington and persuaded Uncle Sam to pay all or a large part of the cost. I got $5 million and a great deal of it will be spent in this city for supplies and labor. In fact, the Federal money to be spent right here in this town makes the project worth getting even if the improvement itself is worth very little.

The payment by Uncle Sam of a big share of the cost of a local project automatically sends that cost soaring into the stratosphere. When the money comes from Washington, the localities want all that can be obtained for each project no matter how much of it is wasted."

The best current proof of the enormous waste —whenever Uncle Sam pays for local projects—is offered by the Federal highway program. This vast undertaking will probably cost from three to five times as much as would have been the case if the states had paid for it in the manner they were doing when suddenly in 1956 the Federal program was proposed. Furthermore, but for the Federal program, the heavily-travelled thruways would have been paid for by the users of those particular roads —through tolls—instead of by taxpayers everywhere.

Now that the Federal government is paying 90 per cent of the bill, state officials go after every penny they can get. (In a dozen western states—like Nevada—the government pays 95 per cent.)

In the July *Reader's Digest,* Karl Detzer has described some of the more flagrant abuses in the fantastically expensive Federal highway undertaking. Started in 1956 to cost $27 billion for 40,000 miles of superhighways, the program was to be completed by 1975. Now it is expected to become a $50 billion program and nobody is willing to say when it will be completed. "The dream," says Detzer, "has become a nightmare."

Typical of the extravagance, Detzer cites the State of Nevada which has scheduled three interchanges in a three-mile stretch to handle some 89 vehicles a day. One interchange leads to a road serving a railroad shanty and little else. The second gives access to a single ranch. The third, accounting for most of the 89 cars, leads to some abandoned mines and four or five small ranches.

In Omaha, an interstate highway was routed through the city, at a cost of $42 million when a bypass could have been built for $15 million. A 6-lane highway costing $62,432,000—$5 million a mile—will cut Wilmington, Delaware, in two when a bypass would have cost only $17 million. A 4½-mile road bisecting Macon, Georgia, was built because the chairman of the county commissioners said "Macon should not pass up an outlay of $50 million that is going to be dumped in our laps." In one state after another, fantastic right-of-way costs have brought major scandals. If a right-of-way that might have been obtained for $1 million by hard bargaining can be had for $2 million with no particular effort, why bargain? The extra million costs the state only $100,000.

The moral is obvious: The people get far less, not more, when the central government pays for the construction of projects that should be paid for by states and municipalities.*

However, when money is left in the hands of the people, the politicians are deprived of money they want to use to buy the support of solid-vote pressure groups.

When money is left in the hands of the people, the megalomaniac dogoodniks are deprived of money they want to spend "for the good of the people." The national planning Socialists are deprived of money they want to use to transform society into what they think it should be.

KENNEDY'S PLATFORM plank for commuter transportation subsidies—a surprise to all but the insiders—may illustrate the enormous waste involved in "you-scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours" Federal financing.

Members of Congress representing districts far away from Stamford, Connecticut, can think of no reason why their constituents should pay the cost

* Another corollary: The people get far less, not more, when government does for people what they can and should do for themselves.

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of Federal subsidies to hold down the fares of Stamford residents commuting to New York City. If such a barefaced proposal by itself were put to Congress, the vote would be 100 to 1 against it. An Alabama Congressman—to use him as an example—will vote for Stamford-to-New York commuter subsidies only if his Alabama district will get an equivalent sum for a program equally local in its benefits. In fact, on local benefits programs, the rough rule is that no congressional district will get a cent unless and until every congressional district in the USA gets an equivalent amount of a benefit equally local.

The payment-in-kind for the above-mentioned Alabama Congressman's vote may cost Uncle Sam a great deal and be worth very little to the local district. But the Congressman may want it badly for one of the following reasons: (1) a large sum of money will be spent in his district; (2) the man getting the construction contract may be a big contributor to his campaign fund; (3) there will be orders for a few suppliers and there will be jobs for 50 or 100 laborers.

The rest of his constituents may get nothing at all. Nevertheless, even when the people in his district know all these things, they shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, why not? Uncle Sap is picking up the tab and everybody else's nose is in the trough. Why not let somebody in this district get something?"

The Kennedy intellectuals propose a Cabinet post, Secretary for Urban Problems, to speed up the assumption of the responsibility for the modernization of our metropolitan areas. The irony is that Kennedy—encouraging the incredible waste of money, manpower and natural resources that will follow—claims he will speed up the increase in the gross national product.

The greatest feature of all these Santa Claus programs, which sends Jack Kennedy into ecstasy, is that Republicans can not compete in these programs.

The Massachusetts Senator, who told West Virginia voters: "I will pick up where FDR left off," learned one FDR lesson perfectly: "Whatever the Republicans offer, I will promise a lot more."

The GOP is held down by the fact that its votes come from those who, like Grover Cleveland, think of the government as an institution to which they must *give* financial support.

A Democratic candidate for national office is under no such restraints: his party gets its votes from people who think of government as an institution from which they expect to *get* financial support.

When all the Kennedy something-for-nothing programs have come out in full bloom, their cost will certainly add $50 billion to the present $80 billion budget. Asked how it was to be paid, the Kennedy platform writer Chester Bowles gives the usual Squandermania answers:

(1) The Kennedy Administration will speed up the increase of the national income to at least 5 per cent instead of the present 3 per cent; the gain in Federal tax revenues will pay part of it. The fallacy of the Bowles argument is that the speeding up process itself is to be made by increasing government expenditures and is based upon the fallacious theory that the more the government takes away from you, the more you will have.

(2) If need be, says Kennedy, taxes will be increased, but he carefully avoids saying where—except to mention "loopholes." His supporters infer (falsely) that the repeal of tax "loopholes" will produce a great deal of revenue. When the question is asked "Which loopholes?," Kennedy clams up. He confines himself to the generalization "loopholes" so each voter will think the increase will hit the other fellow, not him.

Part III of the Bowles-Kennedy answer is a government-forced reduction in interest rates. This is the "soft money" promise made by William Jennings Bryan in 1896. McKinley's hard-money victory provided solid foundations for the subsequent phenominal increase in the standard of living of the poor as well as the rich. Bryan, who screamed so loudly that he loved the poor, was, like all Big Promise Demagogs, actually the deadly enemy of the poor. McKinley, the advocate of sound economic principles—called by Bryan the slave of Big Business—proved instead to be the true friend of the poor.

Another article on the Kennedy Revolution will follow in an early issue.

There is bound to be a certain amount of trouble running any country. If you are President, the trouble happens to you, but if you are a tyrant, you can arrange things so that most of the trouble happens to other people.

—DON MARQUIS

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Vol. XVII, No. 31 — Section IV

HUMAN EVENTS

August 4, 1960

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Conservatives Should Support Nixon

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

NOW THAT THE DEMOCRATS have nominated Jack Kennedy to be their candidate for President of the United States and have adopted a platform cut to the measure of Walter Reuther, Conservatives stand at the conjuncture of momentous events.

What now, with these developments, is the overriding issue of our times—of this campaign? Where should we Conservatives make our fight?

We must decide now which issue deserves priority and which candidate better claims our allegiance. For this is our most critical hour.

I have made my own resolution. I have no doubt as to the issue I shall center on, nor the candidate I shall support.

I believe our Republic of 50 United States must win a smashing victory against the forces of communism and that this necessity transcends all other considerations. Freedom is at stake—here and now.

For nearly 30 years, Conservatives have been foretelling the inevitable results of a political philosophy which denies the God-given rights of the individual and seeks an accommodation with tyranny.

The "inevitable" results have arrived. It is a clear and present danger and Conservatives of conscience cannot afford to take refuge in an ivory tower. We can no longer disdain the fight, and must never again temporize with the Communist conspiracy. And that goes for Communist rioters right here in this country as well as subversion abroad.

To win this smashing victory we need a President who comprehends this perilous situation, one who will boldly defy the enemy. And I have no more doubt who is the best Presidential candidate to install as commander of our political, diplomatic and military forces than I have of the issue we face. I believe, for this task, Richard M. Nixon is the most intelligent, dedicated and experienced leader in the Nation.

He is *our* candidate—he is the only man who can lead us to a November victory.

That is why I summon Conservatives of both parties—and they are the majority of the voters—to get behind Nixon and work tirelessly to give him the victory America needs.

The reasons why I support Nixon derive from my knowledge of his performance as Vice President. In situations fraught with internal Administration difficulties he has proved superb. As a United States Senator, I am privy to many of our national secrets. As such, I have certain knowledge that no more dedicated anti-Communist works on President Eisenhower's team. On past occasions, when there arose differences of opinion over policy, differences which caused grave Administration debate on the "overriding issue"—communism—it was Nixon who was guided by principle. He fought, and continues to fight unswervingly to win the global cold war. This I have seen; this I know.

It is not without reason our great Secretary of State, the deceased John Foster Dulles, looked upon Dick Nixon as his great friend and supporter. Dulles was the only Secretary of State we have had since World War II who thoroughly understood the overriding issue in the world and who labored vigorously and ably to roll back the tide of encroaching communism. He had to beat down appeasement proposals from "boy wonders" and other strange characters and he had to sell his sound policies to the Chief Executive, despite the static set up by various backdoor visitors from New York.

In all these exhausting efforts, Dick Nixon gave Foster Dulles aid and encouragement. Towards the end of his great career, the Secretary had thoroughly discredited appeasement and summitry. In instance after instance, he demonstrated that when we firmly resist Moscow's threats—even at the risk of hostilities—the Kremlin inevitably backs down. In every such instance, Nixon stood behind Dulles as firmly as when he himself won the world's admiration by taking on Khrushchev in that famous Moscow "kitchen colloquy" a year ago.

I can also divulge one very recent unpublished fact which strengthens my advocacy of the Vice President. It was Nixon, directly and indirectly, who influenced President Eisenhower (then on vacation in New England) to lash back—to reassert the Monroe Doctrine—when Khrushchev insolently threatened the US with war over Cuba. Ike's blunt retort to the Soviet dictator warned Khrushchev against meddling in Latin America. This advice had a salutary effect on Khrushchev and on the world.

And as the concluding months of this Administration slip by, I think we shall witness more results of the wise counsel Dick Nixon has to offer our sorely-burdened President.

If we go out and win this election, I feel certain no "Presidential Assistant" will bar the way to the White House to visits and advice from some of the best Conservative Senators and Representatives on Capitol Hill. In this connection, I recall vividly the aid Nixon gave the Conservatives in the Senate when we sought to get the truth to Ike over the obstructions of a certain "Presidential Assistant" now, fortunately, departed from our midst.

While I remain certain Nixon will prove solid gold on communism, the "overriding issue" I speak of, I am also certain that as bearer of Presidential responsibility, he will prove—sooner than you might think—equally sound on domestic issues. I have had differences with him on some of these matters—you know it, he knows it, and I know it—although the

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gap between us has been given an exaggerated interpretation among the "liberal" pundits of the press.

I have a presentiment of the Nixon who will emerge after taking Presidential office. I think he will prove to be half Theodore Roosevelt and—although it sounds paradoxical—half William Howard Taft. Despite the widely-publicized rift between these two Presidents, Taft actually adopted and put through many of the policies Teddy initiated. Actually, the great accomplishments of T. R. and Taft, in the main, were: (1) establishment of a sound dollar (against the wild monetary plans of the Silver Bloc, the Bryan element of the era); and (2) the breaking up of business monopolies which were restricting the economic growth of our country.

TODAY, A VICTORIOUS NIXON, in my opinion, will face a similar, dual-domestic situation: (1) the rotting of the dollar by "liberal" Democratic spending sprees; and (2) the danger of a new monopoly—Labor-Boss monopoly—already crippling the healthy functioning of our competitive-enterprise system.

I believe Dick Nixon will prove a "sound dollar" man up to the hilt. His recent excellent assault on the fantastic "growthmanship" philosophy propagated by "liberals" (of both parties) charts convincingly a policy of maintaining financial integrity and a stable dollar. I have no reservations about this.

As to the Labor-Boss monopoly, I believe Nixon as President will soon realize that he will have to courageously adopt the course taken two generations ago by Senator John Sherman, who gave the Anti-Trust Act his name, and by Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. Nixon is no "pro-Labor-Boss" man. I recall when he was a Representative in the House, he stood four-square for the Taft-Hartley Act, the first Federal attempt to protect our people—including the rank and file—from Big Labor. I also recall him as a Senator who gave Bob Taft his proxy in meetings of the Senate Labor Committee. That's Nixon's congressional record, and I don't think his Presidential record will be appreciably different.

On another but equally important plane, I am at odds with Dick on two domestic policies—Federal subsidies for school construction and Federal subsidies to health programs. He is for these things and I am against them. I think he's wrong. I also think if we Conservatives continue to argue intelligently against such measures, his mind will be changed, for Nixon's greatest asset, in my opinion, is his proved ability to grow.

The reason I say this lies in an incident I recall, a little tempest we Conservatives provoked in the late Forties and early Fifties against—of all persons—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. We accused Mr. Republican of Me-Tooism. We criticized Taft's backing of "a little" Federal subsidy for housing, health and education. I think we argued cogently—and rather persuasively. In the fall of 1951, HUMAN EVENTS reported our teapot tempest when it said:

"The problem of nominating Taft (for President) is less difficult than the problem of keeping Taft from turning 'me-too.'"

While the New Dealers claimed "a little Federal aid" would be satisfactory to them, we contended their real goal was to establish the *principle* of Federal aid. They wanted an agency set up by which they could—later—expand the established principle and engage in wild spending. We got somewhere. Within a fortnight Taft turned against Tuman's socialized health scheme and helped defeat it. Taft, too, had an ability to grow.

This points the way for Conservatives to support today's Republican party candidate. Conservative pleas for sound policies CAN win the mind of a GOP President, if intelligently presented. If not this year, then next year, or the year after—Fabianism in reverse. Is not this course—Conservatives pulling together—far better than the alternative, the inexcusable feuding and name-calling that broke up the once-successful Teddy Roosevelt-William Howard Taft team?

WHAT OTHER CHOICE HAVE WE? Who opposes Nixon? An immature, well-heeled young man overly ambitious to surpass the exploits of Franklin Delano Roosevelt; a grasping youngster who promises an even more extreme New Deal; a man pledged to have as Secretary of State either the arch-Appeaser Adlai Stevenson, or the Madison Avenue "One Worlder" Chester Bowles. Over these will preside the slickest political fixer of our times, the crafty parliamentary maneuverer Lyndon Johnson, the man who blackmailed his way into the No. 2 spot by threatening a Southern revolt within his own party. These men are sworn to the "rotting dollar," a more powerful Labor-Boss monopoly, and "compromise with Khrushchev."

In short, for Conservatives there exists no alternative to Nixon. This is true whether they be "Taft Republicans" or "Jeffersonian Democrats."

This is the hour of decision for us all. It may prove the last hour of decision we have allotted us.

This is Armageddon.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C., and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes.

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Rockefeller's Grand Flop

Had He Been Nominated, GOP Faced Certain Defeat

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

AFTER A WEEK of secret conferences with party leaders and rank-and-file delegates, Nelson Rockefeller won few friends and influenced even fewer people at the Republican National Convention.

Support for the New York Governor for President was, of course, virtually nonexistent. He was unable to hold even his own delegation firm, as Vice President Nixon had personal commitments from Empire State delegates.

With no 96-vote delegation to build upon, Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater actually had more presidential delegate support than Rockefeller. What is more, politicians who just weeks ago were pushing the so-called dream ticket of Nixon and Rockefeller ceased their efforts. The reason was not Rockefeller's insistence that he would reject the post. It was, instead, the realization that Rockefeller's place on the GOP ticket would guarantee defeat this fall.

What alienated most delegates in Chicago was the Nixon-Rockefeller summit meeting in New York, and the extremist views that Rockefeller attempted to foist upon the platform committee. Members of the platform committee, in the words of an Indiana delegate, were "boiling" over Rockefeller's "interference." Reaction from rank-and-file delegates was similar.

It was reported, of course, that the civil rights subcommittee, chaired by Rockefeller's own choice, New York State Senator Joseph Carlino, refused to incorporate the Governor's suggestions into its document.

What has not been reported was that Rockefeller met an even greater defeat in the education subcommittee headed by Colorado's Senator Gordon Allott. The New Yorker has long been a vocal proponent of Federal aid to education and it surprised no one when he implored the platform committee to endorse the scheme. The education subcommittee, however, voted 10-1 against Federal aid, with only Chairman Allott going along for Rockefeller.

The feeling toward Rockefeller was summed up by Governor William Stratton, who told a closed-door caucus of his state's delegation: "We must not be committed to a platform that has been discussed and approved riding on planes and trains between New York and Washington."

Stratton went on to lash out at "powerful Eastern interests" that were trying to seize control of the party. And fearing that these "interests" might

try to sneak Rockefeller into the second spot, Stratton pledged that he would nominate Senate Majority Leader Everett Dirksen for Vice President. He declared he would battle Rockefeller tooth and nail.

Iowa delegates, also fearing that Rockefeller might be placed in nomination for Vice President, announced they would nominate Senator Bourke Hickenlooper. Wisconsin fought Rockefeller with Thruston Morton. State Chairman Harvey Higley flatly called Rockefeller a "pain in the neck," and warned that his delegation could not take the New York millionaire.

Rockefeller was entirely unacceptable to the Indiana delegates. They said that his going on the ticket would have meant defeat in their state. They favored, for the most part, Senator Goldwater for Vice President.

So strongly did the South Dakota delegates feel about Rockefeller that they threatened to back Goldwater for President unless the Vice President disassociated himself from Rockefeller's liberal views.

Anti-Rockefeller feeling is strong throughout the entire agricultural Midwest, the West and the South. He had little support, even for the Vice Presidential spot, from liberal Easterners. They backed Lodge, and Rockefeller was out in the cold.

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Truth: A Must for Any Farm Solution

Surplus Farmers Must Find New Occupations

By RAYMOND MOLEY

I SKIPPED the two conventions and instead made an automobile trip from coast to coast. It seemed that more perspective could be gotten on politics in that way than lurking among the political figures who are filling the press and the airwaves. The experiment was richly rewarding in what I observed and what I heard.

I crossed three of the states which are located in that region which is the center of what is called the farm problem—Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Such a brief encounter with the area is, I realize, no way to evaluate that so-called problem. But my observation and conversation with a number of people in the small cities and towns provided food for reflection, especially after hearing over the air from the recent Democratic convention the screams of politicians concerning the dreadful plight of agriculture.

If we gave any credit to what some of them are saying, we would believe that the farmers of the Middle West are, in the phrase of the late President Roosevelt, "living in the shadow of peasantry." Since that expression was used in 1932, many billions have been spent to dispel that shadow, and the end, according to the party platforms, is not yet.

I was especially impressed by the fact that the attitude of the people who live and do business in the towns and small cities differs sharply from that of the farmers. Those people are in no sense a subsidized class. If they fail, they move elsewhere. They are, as far as I could hear, not especially sympathetic with the idea of a permanent guarantee of the farmer's income by the Federal government. In short, they believe from first-hand knowledge that the farmers are a lot better off than is claimed by farm politicians. One merchant told me that a farmer in his county told him that he was broke. As a result of a few questions, the merchant elicited the facts that the farmer was receiving $5,000 a year from the soil bank fund, that his cattle would bring $21,000 on the market, and that he was offering his farm for sale at a price of $50,000. The merchant, on the other hand, had no subsidy and realized that if he failed to make a living, he would have to move. Similar stories were told to me by proprietors of automobile repair shops and by other small businessmen.

My conclusion is that it would be possible for a candidate for President to tell the farmers the blunt truth and to offer a program of sound finance and efficient government. This would appeal not only to the people in the small towns and cities, but also to the millions of middle-income people in the suburbs of the large cities. For the major voting power in these farm states is no longer held by farmers.

I have no hope that such a course will be followed. Politicians of both parties are so profoundly impressed by the reputed unpopularity of Secretary Benson, who has been telling the farmers the blunt truth, that they will offer enlarging benefits for the farmers. Perhaps the remedy for the farm problem suggested by Will Rogers more than 30 years ago might apply. He said, in effect, that the remedy would be to plow under every other farm politician.

Nixon -- and Rocky's Leftists

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

Rockefeller achieved historic rank as a petulant charlatan as empty as Wendell Willkie. With no experience outside Roosevelt's regime nor any virtue but money and a barony in Venezuela, he was elected Governor of New York over Averell Harriman. Herbert Lehman and La Boca then accepted him as their substitute and, for extra, Mrs. Rockefeller admitted to me in writing that for three years she had been a member of David Dubinsky's Socialist party, now called Liberal.

Dubinsky's people endorsed Rockefeller the day before his election so the choice then lay between two golden boys—both enough like Henry Wallace to be his triplets. Thus, in crawling to Rockefeller with dust on his knee-sprung pants, Nixon wooed the New York Socialist vote. In view of Mrs. Roosevelt's seething aversion to the Catholic Kennedy and his father, Joe, Nixon barely might do that. Lehman and the dowager control a theoretical balance of power in the City of New York. Ruled by arrogance and intolerance, all under the name of Liberal, this minority might barely deliver the final decision in November and provide the margin to make Nixon President for us all.

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